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GOO GOOS KILL HOPE OF FUSION.

Citizens' Union Candidates Will Be Soon in the Field. DEFEAT FOR REPUBLICANS. Committee Informally Forces Action That Will Elect a Tammany Mayor. ONLY WAIT BLACK'S SIGNATURE.

Municipal Candidates Then to Be Named and the Platt-Lauterbach Machine Must Go It Alone.

The Good Government members of the Citizens' Union are in full control of that organization. At a meeting of the Executive Committee last night at No. 39 East Twenty-third street, it was informally decided to put a municipal ticket into the field as soon as practicable after Governor Black has disposed of the Greater New York charter.

This decision forced the hand of the conservative Unionists and upsets the Republican fusion ticket scheme. A non-partisan ticket on a non-partisan platform, without reference to any faction, organization or party, means Republican machine defeat and Tammany success. Republicans admit this, and the Citizens Unionists assert that, let the result be what it may, they will stick by their principles. Tammany, they say, would be less distasteful to them than Platt.

For Immediate Action. The Executive Committee met at union headquarters at 8:30 o'clock. Nearly the full committee was present. James B. Reynolds presided. After the adjournment of the committee Mr. Reynolds said: "The Executive Committee is unanimously in favor of recommending to the Committee of Organization that candidates for the municipal offices to be voted for at the election this fall be nominated as soon as practicable after Governor Black has signed or vetoed the charter. No formal resolution to this effect was adopted.

"Our reasons for taking such early action are, first, we already have published our platform, and declared our principles; the next thing is to find some one to stand upon our platform. In the second place, our campaign is one of education, and the sooner we get to work the better our chances of success are. In a campaign such as ours, nominees mean to many independent voters more than platform.

Counties to Fall in Line. "The Executive Committee has been authorized to make up a slate, which will be ratified by the Organization Committee of 250. As for the representation of the counties of Kings, Queens and Richmond, as soon as organizations have been formed in them conferences will be held in regard to candidates, although the preliminary work will have been done by the Executive Committee. Official steps will be taken by which the other county organizations will unite.

"Our action, Mr. Reynolds, then means independent, non-partisan nominations, and no fusion with any party."

Two appropriations of money for campaign work were made last night, one for the Committee on District Organization and another for the Committee on Literature. Both committees will at once begin active work. Organization has been effected in 32 out of the 35 Assembly districts in New York. To-night the district leaders will meet at the Twenty-third street headquarters to report progress.

Early nominations are significant for the Good Government Club men. A union ticket is now out of the question, and the means of making a ticket are being sought. Their only recourse now is to accept their fate, and put a straight ticket into the field. To combine with the Citizens' Union ticket to fight the Republicans stands no show of winning.

The Milford and Anti-Platt organization has already in the Citizens' movement, and the Unionists expect that within a few days the Shepard Democracy of Kings County will form an alliance with them.

A hard effort will be made to enlist in the support of the non-partisan ticket the National Democratic organization, the leaders of which met at the Reform Club dinner at the Waldorf Hotel on the night of April 24. The Platt-Lauterbach machine would also like to combine with the National Democrats, but the chances are decidedly against any such coalition.

President Stead and Edward H. Crosby, president of the Social Reform Club, are the candidates whose availability is the most favorably regarded by the Citizens' Union. If President Stead will accept the nomination, it is regarded as certain that he will receive it. A Brooklyn man will be nominated as President of the Municipal Council.

In a circular letter to voters the Executive Committee has directed them to reply to Edward Lauterbach's partisan plea, and his statement that the municipal fight will be along national lines.

BOY'S PASSION FOR MUSIC AND FIRE?

Juvenile Violinist Accused of Repeatedly Starting a Flat House Blaze. IN CUSTODY FOR ARSON.

Eight Times Was an Amsterdam Avenue House Fired—A Confession Alleged. HE PROTESTS HIS INNOCENCE

Eloquent Plea of His Mother: "He is Gentle, His Mind is Beautiful, He Has the Artistic Temperament."

A slender, sensitive boy, whose lip quivers when he is spoken to unkindly, who is young enough to wear knickerbockers and ruffles, whose chief joy on earth is to coax tremulous sweetness from the strings of a



Harold Fields, Accused of Arson.

violin, is charged with a crime for which their hair has turned white. His name is Harold Fields, his age is eleven, his mother is a widow and a musician—a sweet-looking woman with poetry in her face and the sign manual of art in her finger tips. The crime that the boy is charged with is arson. He is a prisoner on suspicion of having again and again set fire to the flat house No. 623 Amsterdam avenue, where he lived, where his mother lives, where eight other families—many of them women and children and his mother's friends—have their home.

Harold Fields was locked up in the rooms of the Gerry Society last night, having been held in \$1,000 bail for examination. He cried softly without ceasing, but said little or nothing. In her desolated flat his mother, Mrs. Annie Fields, cried, too. A few sheets of music on the grand piano, a violin and bow on a table nearby, a cabinet photograph in which all the fervor in the face of the child musician had been caught and imprisoned—these things seemed endowed with voices. They called out to the woman of her great sorrow, and there were times when she spoke back to them. But that was after the sources of her tears had dried up.

His Mother's Plea. It was with a tender, unconscious gesture that the mother of Harold Fields took up her absent boy's violin, when she was asked to tell the story of her sorrow. One would have thought it was his own dark head her hands were caressing.

"No, no," she said, with a slight shudder. "My darling is as innocent as I am. Why, it is absurd—it is laughable!" She tried to smile, but the smile faded into a sigh. "If you knew the boy you would understand. He is not like these other boys you see at schools, and playing in the streets—oh, nothing! He is gentle, his mind is beautiful, he has the artistic temperament, in his soul there is not a discord—no false note, you understand! I am his mother. Who should know him, if I do not? He stays here with me and cares only for his mother and his music. You can see for yourself that his home is—in not like the homes of most boys."

Mrs. Fields said this with an air half of pride and half of embarrassment as she

PRINCESS SEEKS GLADSTONE'S AID.

Wife of Prince of Wales Wants Intervention in Greece's Behalf. TO VISIT HAWARDEN. Ex-Premier Will Be Asked to Favor Britain Taking Immediate Action.

THE GREEK ARMY ENCOURAGED. Rout of the Turks at Velesino Raises the Spirits of the Men—Smolenski a Good Commander.

By Frank Marshall White. (Copyright, 1897, by W. R. Hearst.) London, May 3.—The report circulated you on Friday that the Princess

of Wales was using her utmost influence to bring about English intervention in favor of Greece in the East is corroborated by the London press to-day. The Princess, accompanied by the Prince takes the unprecedented course of asking the assistance of Mr. Gladstone. They have made an engagement to visit the ex-Premier at Hawarden April 10. Mr. Gladstone is in splendid health once more and walked home from church yesterday to Hawarden Castle, a distance of half a mile, in a boisterous storm.

GREEKS GAIN COURAGE. The Repulse of the Turks at Velesino Inspires the Army. By Franklin Bou on. (Copyright, 1897, by W. R. Hearst.) Volo, May 2.—The Greek troops are elated over their rout of the Turks at Velesino. They think that good luck is with them, and the great confidence imposed in General Smolenski has helped restore the morale of the soldiers.

Smolenski has fought two battles against the Turks, coming from Larissa to Velesino. They were repulsed with heavy loss. Cavalry charges are of no avail in a country lined with ditches, where the horses stumble at every step.

The Greek artillery kept up an effective fire and on the battlefield, which I

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A BISHOP WOULD STRIKE.

Rev. Henry C. Potter Says He Would Not Endure Injustice at an Employer's Hands.

The members and their guests of the Church Association for the Interest of Labor turned out in full force to attend the third annual dinner of the association, which was given last night in Arlington Hall, at St. Mark's place and Third avenue. The large dining room was decorated with palms and potted plants for the occasion, and over 200 sat down to the repast. Several parishes of the Episcopal Church in the city were represented.

Among the members who sat at the table of honor were Miss Harriette A. Keyser, through whose efforts the association was organized, and the Right Rev. Henry W. Potter, Bishop of New York.

Rev. Joseph Reynolds, vice-president of the association, presided and delivered the opening address. He was followed by Henry White, secretary of the United Garment Workers.

Bishop Potter was one of the last to speak. He said in part: "The working man wants to be put on a higher plane. He does not want to be considered as a piece of machinery. He has rights as well as those who do not win their bread by the sweat of their brow, and his rights must be respected. Capital has handed together and so have the working men. "Years ago the employer and employee lived together in the same house. They ate at the same table and were like one big family. The employer knew the men who were working for him and trusted them. Now, however, in many instances it is different. Some employers do not even know the names of the men whom they employ, but look upon them as a lot of cantankerous men whose only object in life is to make disturbances and strike at just the time they are needed for work. If I were a working man and had not received justice at the hands of my employer I would do as men have done and strike until I was recognized."

CLEVELAND GETS TAUTOG.

Ex-President Catches a Boat Load of Monsters and Will Whip Jefferson's Trout Pond To-day.

Bowards Bay, Mass., May 3.—The thick fog which has enveloped the bay for the past two days was succeeded this morning by warm and clear weather, and ex-President Cleveland went down to the ledges off Wings Neck at an early hour to fish for tautog.

The tide was just suited, the fish voracious and Mr. Cleveland was not long in hooking a monster fish and continued to catch big and small ones until night came on, when he returned to the Onedis.

The launch from the Onedis landed here this morning, and a messenger was dispatched to Joe Jefferson at Ono's Nest by Mr. Cleveland, saying he was anxious to go on a trout fishing expedition to East Sandwich, where Mr. Jefferson owns a well-stocked brook. Mr. Jefferson sent a reply that he would be ready to start at an early hour in the morning, and "Brad" Wright was at once ordered to have the fly rods in readiness. The trout brook is about ten miles distant from Gray Gables, and the party will go in one of Mr. Jefferson's carriages.

Whether or not Mr. Carlisle and Mr. Wilson will go with the party is not decided, but it is likely that they will remain on the Onedis with Commodore Bomedet, who, strange to say, although he loves to be on the water, does not have a fondness for fishing.

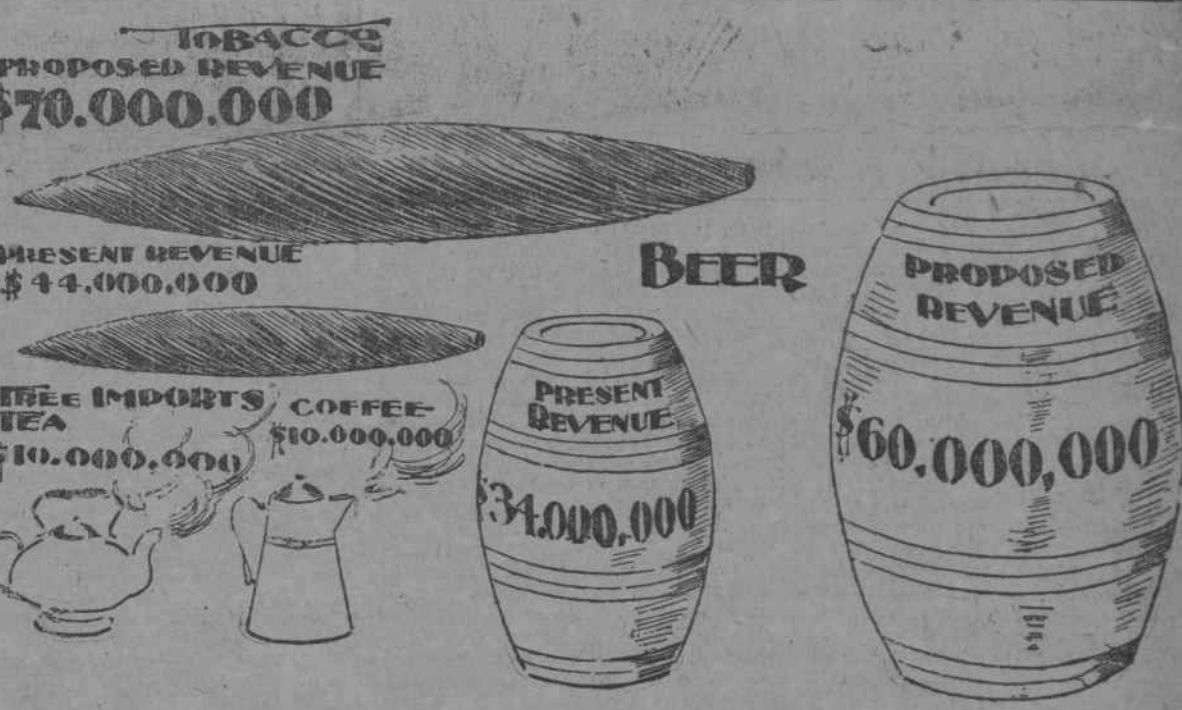
TARIFF MAKERS TURN TO INTERNAL REVENUE.

The Much Revised Dingley Bill Finds Hope Only in an Increased Tax on Beer and Tobacco. Ten Cents a Pound Duty on Tea---\$30,000,000 a Year from Home Products---Dingley's Figures Are False.

THE JOURNAL FIRST, AS USUAL.

Washington, April 28.—The internal revenue tax on beer and tobacco is to be largely increased in the revised Dingley bill. The Journal is able to make this statement on authority. The Republican members of the sub-committee of the Senate Finance Committee have found it necessary to go outside customs duties for revenue. For the first time since war days it is frankly admitted that sufficient revenue for Government expenses cannot be raised on imports.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—The revised Dingley bill will be reported to the full Finance Committee of the Senate to-morrow, the work of the sub-committee having been completed to-day. The work of the sub-committee in revising the bill has been carefully followed from day to day in these dispatches, which have contained exclusively the announcement of the important changes and the information that the committee would be forced



How Internal Revenue Could Be Increased. The above sketch illustrates the arguments which were made before the Senate sub-committee on the Dingley bill to prove that it was possible to increase the Government's income and supply the deficiency in revenue which the Dingley bill is designed to correct, but does not. In view of these arguments, the sub-committee has, as told in the Journal's Washington dispatches, determined to report in favor of an additional tax of 50 cents per barrel on beer, a duty of 10 cents a pound on tea, and an additional tax of 2 cents a pound (it is now 6 cents a pound) on manufactured tobacco, as well as a small tax on cigars.

to fall back on internal revenue in order to make up deficiencies. Many marked changes have been made in the bill. The Republicans of the committee have frankly admitted that the day of raising revenue from duties on imports in this country has passed and have gone into the internal revenue to raise money to meet the expenses of the Government.

The most marked changes in the bill are these: The internal revenue tax on beer has been advanced 50 cents a barrel. Under the present law the tax is \$1 per barrel; under the revision the tax will be \$1.50 per barrel. The tax on manufactured tobacco will be increased 2 cents a pound. It is now 6 cents. It will be 8 cents. By manufactured tobacco is meant cut plug and smoking tobacco. There will be a small advance in the tax on cigars.

A duty of 10 cents a pound will be placed on tea. It is now on the free list. A duty of 1-1/2 cents a pound will be placed on hides. Lead ore is placed on the dutiable list at 1-1/2 cents a pound. The wool schedule has been materially changed. The lower grades have been advanced and some of the higher grades have been reduced. The sugar schedule has not been changed as much as was anticipated. Sugar at 90 polariscope will be taxed 1-1/2 cents per pound. The differential will remain at one-eighth of a cent per pound. The free list has been greatly changed. It is much larger than in the Dingley bill. Wherever possible all articles that are used as the basis of manufactured articles on which there is a duty have been

placed on the free list. Hurlaps are among the list. A Surplus Soon. The sub-committee found themselves confronted with a deficit of \$60,000,000 a year. By the changes in the internal revenue taxes they expect to raise \$30,000,000. By the changes in the tariff bill itself they expect to raise \$30,000,000. In a word, they hope to raise a sufficient amount of money from the changes in the customs duties and the internal revenue the first year of the bill to meet the deficiency of \$60,000,000, and that in the years to come there will be a surplus. They expect no revenue from wool for the first year and very little from sugar have advanced these arguments, which have proved so effective: The immediate need of the Government is a revenue that will equal its expenditures. Even currency reform is second to this. For the finest system of currency on earth cannot make both ends meet; and if both ends do not meet bankruptcy is as certain as death. The United States can raise an ample revenue easier than any nation on earth. This country raised \$58,000,000 in 1896, although it had fewer people and much less money. Experience has proved that taxes on spirituous and fermented liquors and tobacco are the most available, the most cer-

tain and the least oppressive sources of revenue. Accordingly these are the first things which governments lay their hands on, and the only question worth considering is what rate of tax will yield the largest sum. Spirituous liquors are already taxed enough. Add tax to them and illicit distilleries will spring up like mushrooms.

Money Will Flow from Beer. So turning to fermented liquors—that is to say, beer—these arguments were put to the sub-committee of the Senate Finance Committee:

The internal revenue tax on beer is now \$1 per barrel of thirty-one gallons, or about 20 per cent ad valorem. That tax has been practically unchanged since it was first imposed, in 1863. One barrel of thirty-one gallons equals 248 pints or 496 half pints. The present tax on this basis is, therefore, one-fifth of a cent per half pint, or per glass as usually sold in saloons for 5 cents; or two-fifths of a cent per pint.

The quantity of beer annually taxed has regularly increased from 62,000,000 gallons in 1893 to 1,110,000,000 gallons in 1896. That increase in popular consumption is much greater than the rate of increase in the population—that is, from 1,800 gallons per head in 1893 to about 16 gallons per head in 1896. For the thirsty people in this great and glorious country drank 100,000 gallons of beer daily in 1896.

More Capacity—More Revenue. At \$1 a barrel the revenue from beer increased from \$1,558,000 in 1893 to \$53,784,265 in 1896. The annual increase in revenue will certainly increase, even if the tax were doubled. For the capacity of the people of this country for beer has not been reached. The thirsty abroad drink more. The people of the United Kingdom each drink 30 gallons of beer per year; of England and Wales, 36 gallons; of Belgium, 33; of the whole of the German Empire, 28; of Bavaria, 62.

\$15,000,000 Additional Revenue. The existing tax (20 per cent ad valorem) on beer is lower than upon almost any

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